

8 an electrolyte membrane directly engaging the diffusion
9 layer and arranged [[there]] between the cathode and the anode -
10 the cathode comprising a diffusion layer engaging directly against
11 the membrane and a catalyst layer on the diffusion layer and
12 bounding a free cathode compartment , the method comprising the
13 steps of:

14 causing protons produced at the anode to travel through
15 the electrolyte membrane and then through the diffusion layer of
16 the cathode to the catalyst layer, and

17 supplying oxygen via the free cathode compartment
18 directly to the catalyst layer.

1 5. (previously presented) The method according to claim
2 4 in which methanol or a methanol water mixture is supplied as a
3 fuel.

1 6. (previously presented) The method according to claim
2 4 in which the oxygen is supplied as pure oxygen or as atmospheric
3 oxygen.

1 7. (previously presented) The method according to claim
2 4, further comprising the step of:

3 directly discharging water produced at the catalyst layer
4 of the cathode through the free cathode compartment.

5 8. (currently amended) A low-temperature fuel cell
6 comprising:

7 an anode;

8 a cathode;

9 an electrolyte membrane between the anode and the
10 cathode;

11 a diffusion layer forming a face of the cathode and
12 engaging directly against the electrolyte membrane; and

13 a catalyst layer forming an opposite face of the cathode,
14 turned away from the anode, and bounding directly on a free cathode
15 compartment.

1 9. (previously presented) The low-temperature fuel cell
2 defined in claim 8 wherein the diffusion layer is composed of a
3 proton-conducting material.